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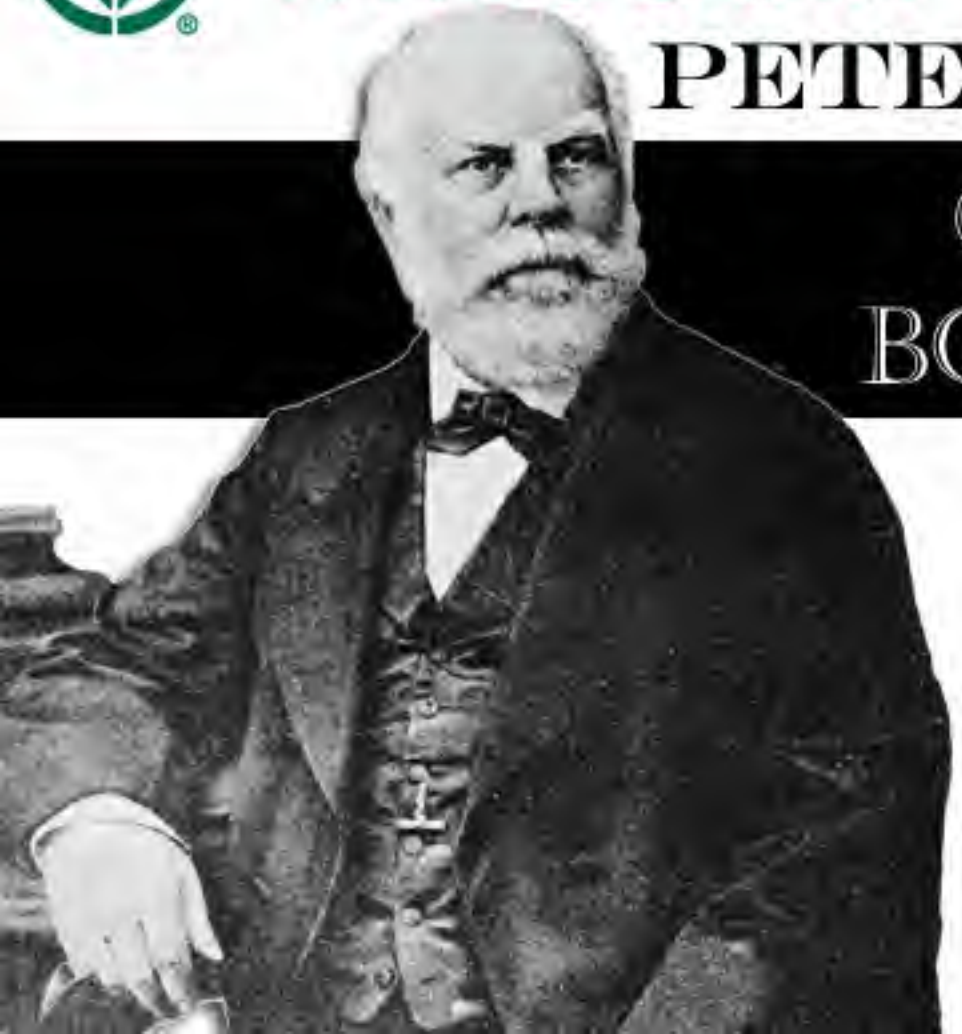

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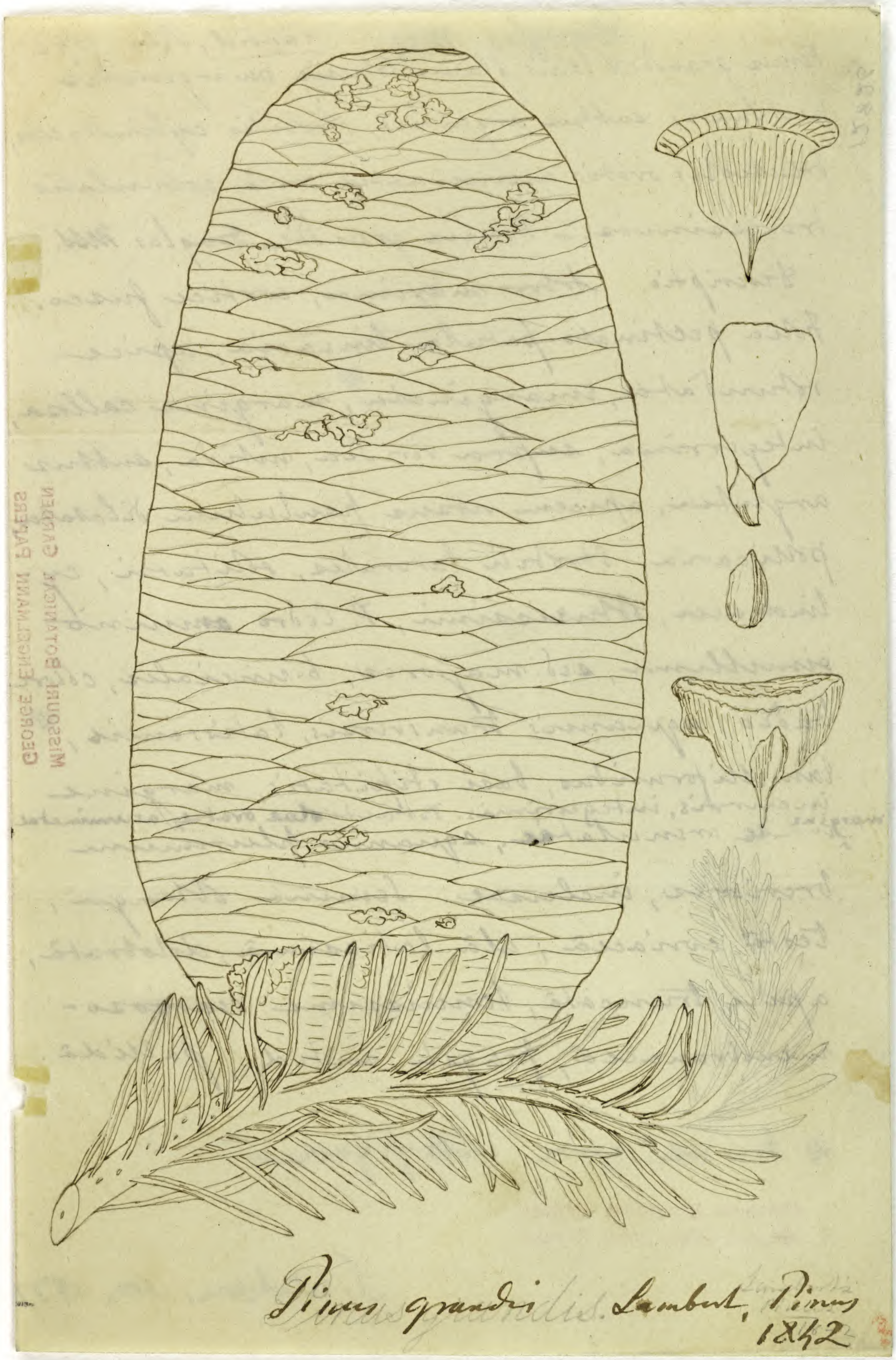
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN



Pinus grandis Lambert, Pinus 1842

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Douglas MSS. Lambert, Pinus 1842

Pinus grandis, V foliis planis, obtusis emarginatis pectinatis subtus argenteis, strobilis cylindraceis, bracteolis ovatis acuminatis erosè crenulatis brevissimis. — Pinus grandis, Douglas MSS.

Descriptio. Arbor maxima, cortice fusco. Folia pectinato-patula, linearia, apice rotundata, emarginata*, margine callosa, integerrima, supra viridia, nitida, subtus argentea, apicem versus paululum dilatata, polllicaria. Strobili laterales, solitarii, cylindracei, obtusissimi, P. Cedro omnino simillimi, sed majores, 6-unciales, colore badio; squamis transversis, latissimis, lanceliformibus, basi stipitatis, margine incurvis, integerrimis. Bracteolae ovatae, acuminatae, margine erosae crenulatae, squamis plurimum breviores, inclusae. Semina oblonga, testâ coriaceâ; alâ latissimâ, dolobratâ, apice truncatâ, tenuissime scarioso-membranaceâ, fragili, nitida, pallidâ.

* Does not agree with figure

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S. Watson ser. 1873

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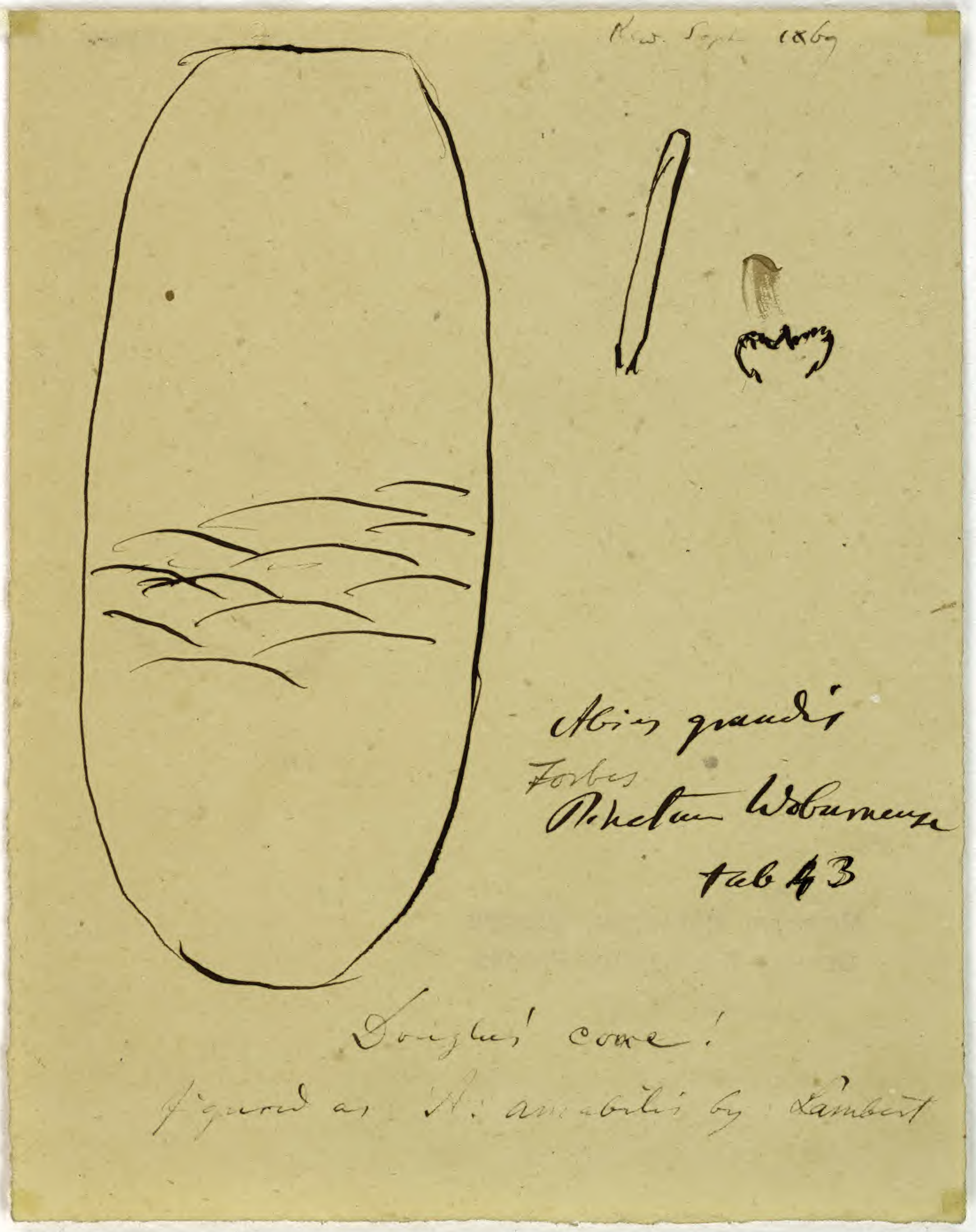

Hibiscus grandiflorus
Forbes
Pichincha Volcanoes
tab 43

Douglas' coxe!

figured as H. annabilis by Lambert

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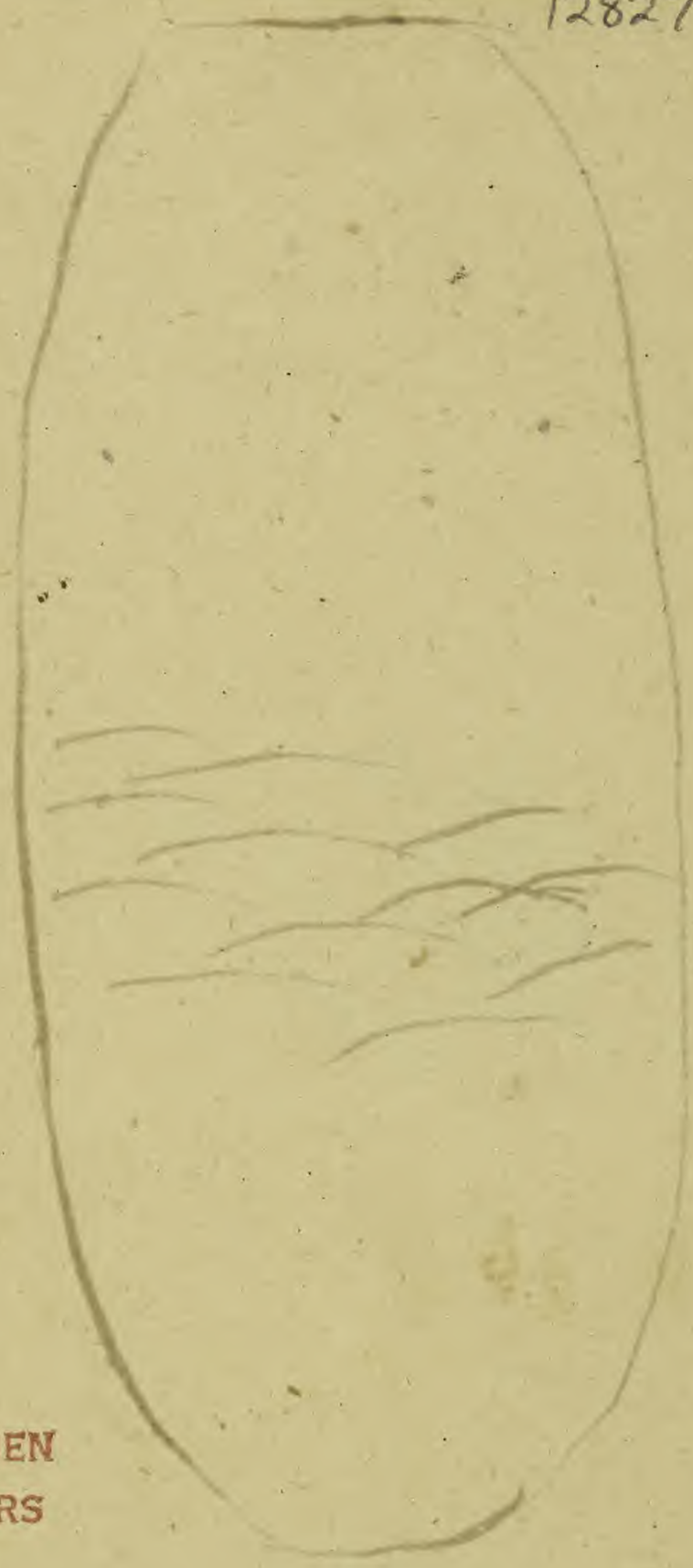

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A. grandis – Vasey's Catalog of Forest Trees 1876 p. 34 ! On low moist lands, Lower Columbia, attains over 200' all 2–4 feet diam. 200 feet high – called White Silver fir

Bark light coloured, thin, smooth Wood white soft, light, brittle (Dufour)

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Abies grandis – Nutt. Syl. 3. 134. :

170 - 200 and frequently about 240 feet high

Bark smooth and brownish

Wood soft white coarse grained

Well suited --- when better timbers can

not be had – Tall shafts naked 100 feet

& more

[Hall – Bot. Gazette April 1877. :

next to Douglasii the most valuable

timber tree 2 – 3½ feet diam. .. as high

as Douglasii (200 – 300 feet). Bark

smooth, with resin blisters [only branches ?]

C. Hall – Letter Dec 20 1877 : wood whiter than that of yellow fir

(Douglasii) and less valuable"

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Dr Geo Engelmann

Rebecca J McCollins

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"Abies grandis from the Coast at Mendocino and Eureka
~~Californ~~ and rows of N2 1! Bolander Dec 24 1869

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1830

Yes, Abies grandis!

Mr Dufur sent me as A. grandis No 8 of which I send you some leaves and part of a cone. I do not know whether I sent you a specimen of the wood or not, but I think Mr D, has named it correctly. It is soft and whitish brown bark 1/4 to 1/3 inch thick with shallow furrows & chucks. Mr Dufur says it has a light colond, thin, smooth bark. This is true of young trees, but I suppose the bark becomes somewhat checked or scaly when old. I will try to send you a piece of the wood if you have it not — The specimen of A. grandis which my son sent from Mendocino California corresponded with Mr Dufurs as to leaves & cones, but the section was from a young tree, 8 to 10 inches in diam. with light colond smooth bark and covered with vesicles, which are entirely wanting in Mr Dufurs wood specimens.

Jan 11th 1878

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

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1876

Abies grandis Mendocino: Carge ducts ~~=~~ no hypoderm cells around them, hypoderm interrupted on upper side
only single cells ~~none~~ on sides

Jeffrey, Fraser River ~~is~~ same, only hypoderm on upper side
very slight and scattered

Kellogg, Veranoes } the same } In both these there are
Hall, Willamette } } few hypoderm cells
on upper surface; none between dust
lower and lower epiderm

It seems that the thickest leaves, those of the
flowering branches have more, but always interrupted
hypoderm cells. Sometimes hypoderm cells between dust
and Sometimes a layer of hypoderm cells is
found between dust and lower epidermis
but usually none are there.

---

in others; ~~mostly entire~~ very incomplete secondary dissepiments mostly ~~wanting~~ not reaching to the centre; but in a many-seed specimen and in some cultivated ones ~~with~~ of the ordinary form, so that no specific character can be based on them; V. — seeds 6 mm diam. forms intermediate between a and b are found wild and in cultivation; leaves sometimes more flaccid, with fewer fibres, shorter stamens & stigmas, longer capsules, larger seeds

The variety *flaccida* is described from plants in common cultivation about Utrecht, wild specimens ~~I~~ ~~have~~ I have not seen; it is doubtful whether it is Haworth's plant ~~of that name~~, which has *fila validissima*, or of the *Refugium*, with broad, involute leaves, but the short attenuated stigmas fully agree; but the characters indicated in Gard. Chron. l.c.

"a ~~[illegible]~~ ita" "~~[illegible]~~ appearance" "leaves convolute"

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pubescent" point to our plant. — It is mostly stemless with 40–60 leaves, 20–26 inches long, 1–1½ inches wide, thin, at first glaucous, flat, sometimes plaited, with a ~~running~~ weak not pungent point, and numerous very thin threads,

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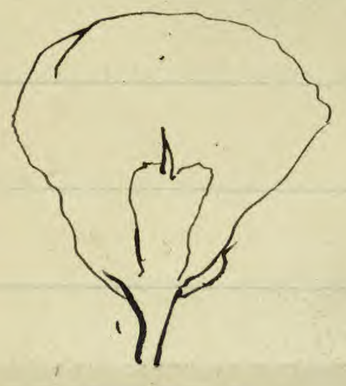
Pinus amabilis Dougl mss

First mentioned by Douglas in his "Sketch of a Journey etc during the years 1824–27" in Comp. Bot Mag. vol 2. p. 93 1836, as discovered by him in Sept 1825 with *P. nobilis* in ascending the mountains immediately south of the Grand Rapids of the Columbia — no description whatever! nor does the name occur again in his journals

1838 / 1844 London's Arb. Brit. 2d ed. 4. p. 2342 (1844) } in third

was the first to mention the name of *amabilis* again: *Pinus amabilis* Lond. Leaves flat, obtuse, entire. Cones cylindrical, bracteles very short, pointed; scale triangular, the upper margin rounded, entire, Leaves on Douglas' specimen [was such an one in existence?] 1/4 inches long, and on the young plant in the Hort. Soc. Garden 3/4 inch long. Cones 6 in. long 2 1/2 broad; scales 1/4 in. broad and about 1/4 in long. Seed with the wing about 1 in long, wing 3/8 in. broad. Douglas' Cone is about twice as large as those sent home by him of *P. grandis*, and the leaves are entire instead of being emarginate; but in other respects we have been quite unable to discover any difference .... The Cones were sent home by Douglas in 1831, only with name. .... Young plants in the Chiswick Garden and we must wait for their development.

1857. J. S. Newberry in Pac. R. Rep. 6. Bot p. 57 gives figure & description: *Pinus amabilis* Newberry *Pinus amabilis* Dougl. Lond. Arb. Abies amabilis Forbes Pin. Web. t. 44. (Enter) Lat. 44 near the "Three Sisters" Snow Peaks of the Cascades 150 M. South of the Columbia — around the mountain lakes at the head of des Chutes River — different from the *P. grandis* of the California Mountains, with massive foliage dark green above, silvery beneath; cones 6 × 2 1/2 inches dark purple



30 miles north of this (Headwaters of McKenzie's fork of Willamette).—

& Parlatore (Enter. gets page 152) and I find 147 in my notes.

fide Wilson

128832

Extending in the Cascades from Cal. 44–46° & Also
found north of Columbia River
Grows over 100 feet high — often combined
with Grandis & Williamsonii
(The figures correspond with the seeds I obtained
from Dr Hansberg under the name of P. Lasiocarpa)
1847. Lindley Syn. Conif p. 104 quotes Loudon
and has nothing new to add.
1853 Carrière Conif. 219. Abies amabilis Forbes
Pin. Web. 125 t. 44 feuilles denses et cachant
souvent toute la partie supérieure des rameaux,
...vert foncé en dessus, - d'une bande glauque
très prononcée en dessous de chaque
côté de la nervure.
1868 Parlatore – DC Prod. 16.2 p. 426
Picea amabilis Dougl — [great confusion]

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1836 Pinus amabilis Douglas in Comp Bot Mag 2. 93

1839 Abies amabilis Forbes Bot Beech Voyage 125 t. 44

(1857 Picea amabilis Nuttall Sar Rep 6 Bot p. 51)

1864 Picea amabilis London Arb. et Frut Brit ed 2 vol 4 p. 2342

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Dec 1874

A. amabilis Mc Nab in Hort Edinb.

A. grandis Phil. Frost in Hort Dropmore

are identical with Newberry's amabilis

and apparently with Bolanders Menziesia tree

Leaves characteristic in arrangement and form

dark green above, two white bands underneath.

Leaves strongly cuneate, very much broad towards tip.

on native & cultd. Specimens nearly emarginate

but on native also acute or obtuse.

This is the tree of which only a few specimens came from Douglas

seeds — specimens are propagated by Cuttings.

12833

St Louis Entbindungs Anstalt

An unsere Mitbürger

Das Damen Comité
und das Directorium dieser zu wohlthätigen Zwecken
gegründeten, ~~Anstalt~~ Entbindungs Anstalt wenden sich
hiermit an Alle ~~die~~ welche Mitgefühl fuer das Weib
in der Zeit

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he says himself: on the Columbia south of the Rapids, Sept 1825 with notes

A Fowler in Gardners Chronicle March 2nd 1872 p. 286 Neg

Picea amabilis, this giant tree was discovered by Douglas in "Northern California" [?] and introduced 1831
All the plants now in existence are raised from cuttings of those Douglas sent, no seedling plants have ever been raised.

It is a fine species with Prickly set Dark green blunt pointed leaves, 1/2 - 2 inches long, forming nearly a half circle on the upper side of the branchlets, back of the leaves very silvery

Jeffreys found it 4000 feet high Mountain slopes, trees 250 feet high, 5 feet diamt leaves very small, silvery beneath,

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